

## Lincoln County Leader.

Saturday, November 25, 1882

### Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The president of the United States having appointed Thursday, the 30th day of the present month as a day of public thanksgiving, I do earnestly recommend the people of New Mexico an appropriate observance of that day. The year has been fruitful, fruitful and much improved in peacefulness. On the day above designated let all the people suspend their usual pursuits and assemble in their respective places of worship, and return thanks to Almighty God for the great blessings He has bestowed. Let them pray Him to continue and increase our blessings and to aid us in so acting as to especially receive the Divine favor. Let us all invoke the assistance of the Deity in causing justice, benevolence and kindness to reign absolutely throughout New Mexico.

Done in executive chambers at Santa Fe, Nov. 7, 1882.

By the Governor—  
LEONARD A. SHERIDAN,  
Governor of New Mexico,  
W. G. Rhea,  
Secretary.

### Our Narrow Gauge Project.

We are glad to be able to say to the people of Albuquerque that the project for the construction of a system of narrow gauge railroads, suggested and discussed somewhat elaborately by the *Democrat* a few weeks ago, is taking tangible and encouraging shape. The attention of parties in New York and Chicago has been drawn to the project—considerable correspondence with Eastern capitalists has been had, and preliminary steps to the organization of a company for the construction of an important branch of the proposed system have been taken.

That branch is a line to the White Oaks mining region, southeast of Albuquerque, and about one hundred and fifty miles in extent. The proposed line is through the Tijeras cañon and thence along down the valleys on the east of the Manzano range. These valleys embrace a large extent of good agricultural country, an abundance of the necessary timber at convenient distances—are rich in the production of wool cattle and mines, and along which are scattered a number of villages, proving the capacity of the country for all the general products of agriculture, mining and trade.

The importance of such a road, especially as the initiative to a system of similar lines centering at Albuquerque, is almost beyond computation, and should at once enlist the active co-operation of every man who has a dollar at stake in the town, or expects to remain and do business here.

It is now evident that a considerable portion of the necessary means can be procured abroad, but our citizens must first demonstrate their faith in the project and in their town by reasonable effort on their part, before they can ask strangers to put in their money—*Albuquerque Democrat*.

### From El Paso to White Oaks.

New Mexico Correspondent New York Tribune.

A new railroad scheme which is budding into considerable importance is being agitated here. Last winter a charter was obtained for a railroad from El Paso to White Oaks—20 miles in Texas and 144 in New Mexico. This would traverse eastern New Mexico, passing east of the Organ mining camp, near the Jarilla mountains, where there are large deposits of copper, across the splendid grazing grounds of the Sacramento Valley, tap the mining district about Tularosa, pass west of the Mesquero Apache agency, and enter White Oaks, which is in the center of nearly forty miles of excellent bituminous coal. George Noble, the son-in-law of the late Thomas Scott, became interested with local holders of the charter, and has been the chief worker in the project. But it has occurred to the other roads that an extension could easily be built from White Oaks north to the Atlantic and Pacific west of the line of the Indian Territory. The completion of both lines therefore give a through line from El Paso to St. Louis, which would be shorter than the route of the Texas Pacific or the Santa Fe.

The latter road has already made surveys from Las Vegas, Lava and one or two other points south into eastern New Mexico, towards White Oaks. But in its chartering various routes throughout the territory the Santa Fe failed to get a charter for a road from the Texas line to White

Oaks, and is in consequence threatened with a loss of its Mexican business, while the Texas Pacific will suffer in like manner if this new and shorter route to St. Louis should be established. Consequently three roads, the Texas Pacific, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific are understood to be anxious for the possession of the Texas and New Mexican charters of this line from El Paso to White Oaks.

### Debt Payment.

From the New York Tribune.

The debt statement for November 1 is one of unusual interest, because it shows for the first time the issue of gold certificates of the new series. But this issue in no way affects the amount of the debt less cash in the treasury, which decreased \$15,629,181 in the month of October, and has decreased \$69,423,418 during the four months of the current fiscal year. The average for the four months is therefore \$15,100,000 monthly, whereas the unprecedented reduction during the last fiscal year was at the rate of \$12,640,000 monthly. Should the decrease of debt continue through the fiscal year at the rate thus far, it would exceed \$181,000,000. Yet the revenue in October was only \$32,656,883, against \$36,574,219 during the same month last year, a decrease of \$3,900,000; the decrease in customs was only \$254,000, in internal revenue over \$1,000,000, and the miscellaneous receipts over \$2,600,000. Probably the complete returns for the month will increase the receipts of the latter class. The decline in the receipts from internal revenue is indirectly the result of the attempt to get the whiskey tax reduced at the last session of congress, and of the later operations of the whiskey ring, which seems from recent dispatches to have broken up in a quarrel.

### Wooden Indians.

An exchange in commenting on the rapid increase in the population of the noble red menas cigar signs, says, "a wooden Indian represents tobacco about as much as a live red man represents science." This is probably true, and still why is it that the front of almost every cigar and tobacco store in the country stands a noble red man holding in his hand a bunch of wooden cigars, and a tomahawk. He stands there in summer and in winter, and a cigar store is thought to be incomplete without a big Indian, standing a game sentinel in the door and scaring women in convulsions. The tobacco and cigars for sale in the store comes from Connecticut or Wisconsin where an Indian such as that represented by the tobacco sign, has not been seen for years, and one-half the present generation wouldn't know what it was if they saw an Indian rigged out as the cigar sign represents them to be. And another thing, you don't see such Indians in the country any way, nor never did, and it looks as if there was fraud even in the cigar signs. An Indian cigar sign to be a truthful representative of the noble red-man of to-day should be decked out with less feathers and finery and more army blankets with "U. S." on them, and grease and dirt. The Indian cigar sign is perhaps all right enough as a representative Indian, whether he represents tobacco or not, but he would look far more life-like if his hair was not banged with so much precision as it is. Indians' hair, that is, the Indians of this country, don't wear their hair in frizzles or Saratoga waves, but allow it to roll over their heads in the most reckless abandon. The people or the pious press of this country don't care a cent whether the Indian represents tobacco or not, but there is a growing demand for less fraud in cigar signs, as well as everything else, and unless there is reform in cigar sign red men they will be obliged to move out west and join a tribe. It is time this cigar sign business was looked into, as the generation now growing up, as the generation now growing up, in the cities are led to believe that the Indian is the very type of loveliness and cleanliness and meekness and several other such things, when in fact he is nothing but a dirty, greasy, whiskey-soaked old reprobate, who cannot be civilized with a club. Let us have some real-looking Indian cigar signs in the country and less fraud about it.—*Peck's Sun*.

A good story is told of Ben Butler's sarcastic retort to a Massachusetts judge, whom he was teasing for a ruling favorable to a cause he was defending in court. The judge got out of patience at last and somewhat testily, exclaimed: "Mr Butler, what do you think I sit here for?" Ben quietly shrugged his shoulders and replied: "The Court has got me now."

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A hand-full of flour on a cut will immediately stop the bleeding.

To temper a glass jar so that it can be at once filled with anything hot, put a silver spoon in it.

To remove tar from the hand or from clothing, rub with clean lard and wash with warm soapuds.

After washing cut-glass articles let them dry thoroughly and rub with prepared chalk and a soft brush.

To destroy red ants, put a pint of tar in an earthen vessel and pour over it two quarts of boiling water and put it in the closet.

To remove mildew from linen rub the spot with soap; scrape chalk over it and rub it well; lay it on the grass, in the sun; as it dries wet it a little; it will come out with two applications.

For soft gingerbread take one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one of milk, half a cup of butter, five cups of sifted flour, one tablespoonful of ginger, about half a teaspoonful of soda, and a few cloves can be added if liked. Melt the butter in molasses and sugar, and while hot add the spices and milk, with soda and flour.

EXCELLENT FRUIT CAKE—Wash and drain well one pound currants, chop, not fine, the same of raisins, chop or slice one-half pound of citron. Beat five eggs and two cups of brown sugar together; add one cup of butter and one of molasses; one-half cup sour milk with one large teaspoon soda, and one teaspoon all kinds spices; six cups of flour, preserving half a cup to mix with the fruit to prevent it settling; add the fruit last. Put a piece of buttered letter-paper in the bottom of your cake tins. This will make two good sized loaves and will keep a year.

### The Darkey Dominie and the Button.

From the Yonkers Gazette.

"My dere frens," said a colored preacher in a small town in Georgia, "we tanks you dis evenin' for \$5.75 and one button. De man who put de button in he hat sent it away in a good cause, but de lose an old fren, for it am a greasy button. Now, I se not a rich man, but I kin jist give dat man \$1 who'll cum up an' git his button. [A pause with silence all over, and no one went up to get the button.] I dur you to cum up an' git de button. None uv yous a comin'! Well, I se cleared you nebber see your old fren no more. It's a west button. My west's all full uv buttons, dan no regular place for it. But I tell you what I does. I'll take dat button home an' have my wife sew it on sum whar whar you kin all see it; Den when you comes to church you always see your old fren again. But now I tell you de man as put dat button in de hat, he no gentleman. He better git converted rite away. He thort he got rid uv dat button, but he nebber more mistaken in his life. Dat button bound to follow him all through dis world, and when he git down to de bank ob Jordan, de button sure to be right smart after him, an' when he gits 'cross de ribbon on de udder side, look out, fur de button be dar before him."

The governor-elect of Pennsylvania, Hon. Robert E. Pattison, is only about thirty-two years of age. He has been in political life for the past seven years, and is now comptroller of the city of Philadelphia. He is the son of Rev. Robert H. Pattison, a popular Methodist divine. The family took up their residence in Philadelphia when the governor-elect was six years of age, and the youth was educated in the common schools of the city. He prepared himself for the ministry, but subsequently studied law. Soon after being admitted he was called by the reform movement to his present position, in which he has brought order out of chaos, and administers the affairs of the city to the satisfaction of all. A brilliant career is now open to him.

A New England deacon is under discipline for having inserted in an advertisement for his store the wicked, poetic words, "High, low, Jack and the game." He declares that he did not understand their significance until after they had appeared in print in connection with a description of certain wares he offered for sale, but that he saw them in an advertisement of a merchant in a neighboring newspaper, and considered it merely an innocent and playful expression used for the purpose of catching the attention of advertisement readers. When he learned of their true meaning and association he immediately discontinued their use, and the question at issue is whether his ignorance is responsible or what.

### BARNYARD BREEZES.

Some Yarns from Southern Newspapers.

A sweet potato weighing three-quarters of a pound was raised this year by Mr. Wm. L. Smith, and is the boast of Roane county, Tenn.

Cochran, Ga., has a rooting cow. Parties have seen her insert her nose nearly to her eyes in the hills and lift the potatoes, which she would eat.

A progressive Atlanta, Ga., man claims to have invented a milk pail that is kept in motion by a spring, and when he gets through milking a cow the milk has been churned into delicious butter.

Owensboro, Ky., *Messenger*: G. Birk has a blackberry bush with green leaves, green berries, and ripe berries upon it, which, for the season, is quite remarkable.

A valuable cow belonging to R. F. Means died suddenly, Sunday. Her stomach was found to contain twenty-five nails, several pieces of lead and iron, and a nickel coin.—*Mayville, Ky., Bulletin*.

Warsaw (Ky.) *Independent* says "Uncle" Joe Wilcher raised the largest cabbage in this section. It is not fully matured yet and measures seventy-five inches in circumference and is three feet seven inches high.

Owenton (Ky.) *News*: Frank Duncan left at this office, recently, the largest beet we ever saw. It weighed nineteen and a half pounds and beats all the beets we ever saw; it is almost as large as the average "dead beat."

The Frankford (Ky.) *Yeoman* says R. G. Grugin, of this county, has brought to the *Yeoman* office the champion beet of the season. It is sixteen inches in circumference, and weighs fourteen and a half pounds. It was raised on his place, six miles northwest of Frankfort, between Flat Creek and Stony Creek.

A sweet potato is on exhibition in the show window of Laughlin's drug store that weighed twelve pounds when first dug and cleaned. There were five others in the hill, and the half dozen weighed twenty-seven pounds. They were grown in the garden of Mr. Amos Cloe, west of town.—*Arkansas New Bentonian*.

The Breckinridge (Ky.) *News* says Dr. Pulliam, of Mt. Zion, had a pumpkin vine on which there were twelve pumpkins, the largest of which weighed seventy pounds and the smallest twenty-five, the whole filling a two horse wagon bed.

Next!

### A Favorable View.

Mexico seems to be attracting the attention of enterprising yankees just now as much or more than any other country. There are fine opportunities for making money there in various ways. The mines are rich in gold and silver, but they are worked precisely as they were a century ago. No advantage has been taken of modern machinery or modern ways of working. What was good enough for their forefathers is good enough for them.

It is the same with their farming, sugar raising, and what few manufacturers they have. Everything is conducted in the primitive style of years ago, leaving all labor saving machines out in the cold. As a consequence, there are vast resources that are almost entirely undeveloped, and which await energy and enterprise such as the natives have not, but which are possessed by our own people to the fullest extent.

It is not strange that an immense trade is foreseen, and that all over the United States are those who are preparing to take advantage of these possibilities. With the building of railroads and the opening up of the interior, the tendency thitherward will be even greater than now, and the time is not far distant when the capitalists of Mexico will be citizens of the United States.—*Optic*.

It is quite possible that a company will be organized here in the next week for the purpose of building a narrow gauge railroad from Albuquerque to White Oaks. This will be an enterprise which from its very nature will carry with it a substantial promise of success. White Oaks is too important a place to be obliged to depend upon wagons for its freight, and buckboards for its travelers. A railroad running into that country would find enough to sustain it. Albuquerque, of course, would have everything to gain from such a road. The project is one which will bear close investigation by those who are looking for good investments.—*Albuquerque Review*.

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### REFERENCES:

Prof. J. M. Robinson, Geologist and Mining Engineer A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.  
Prof. O. E. Patrick, Kansas State University, Lawrence, Kansas.

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